

the volunteer firefighters and their families. They have my best wishes for continued safe and successful service.

FBI's MILLIE PARSONS RETIRES—
AT AGE 88 AFTER NEARLY 63
YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 2002

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I want to call to the attention of our colleagues the remarkable career of a dedicated federal employee who just retired from the Federal Bureau of Investigation after nearly 63 years of service to her country.

When Mrs. Mildred C. Parsons—known as “Millie”—ended her career on June 28 at age 88, she was the longest continuously serving employee in the FBI. What's even more extraordinary, Millie Parsons never took a day of sick leave in her 62 years and nine months of work at the FBI.

She was 25 years old in September 1939—Franklin D. Roosevelt was president of the United States and World War II was beginning—when she began her career at the FBI as a junior clerk-typist in the chief clerk's office at FBI headquarters.

The next year she transferred to the Washington Field Office, where, over the course of her career, Mrs. Parsons served as the secretary to 30 agents in charge of that office, the second largest division in the FBI. She proudly displayed all the portraits of her bosses lining a corridor leading to her office.

Van A. Harp, assistant director in charge of the FBI's Washington Field Office, recently commented that “Millie, who embodies all the positive attributes of Fidelity, Bravery and Integrity, has certainly contributed to the fine reputation of the FBI. Her career and dedication have been a hallmark for those who follow in her path. Millie will be missed by all of her associates.”

A native of Frederick, Maryland, and a widow since 1967, Mrs. Parsons has lived in the Maryland suburbs of the nation's capital during her career with the FBI. She says she plans to relax and travel—now that she has some leisure time.

Mr. Speaker, Millie Parsons stands as an outstanding role model for all in public service to emulate. We wish her the best in her retirement.

INTRODUCTION OF LIVER DISEASE RESEARCH ENHANCEMENT ACT

HON. DAN MILLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 2002

Mr. DAN MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with my colleague from Massachusetts, Mr. LYNCH, to introduce legislation to improve treatment options for millions of Americans living with liver disease. The “Liver Research Enhancement Act” organizes and

streamlines the efforts by the National Institutes of Health (NIH) to combat liver disease by creating a comprehensive vision of how to fight this epidemic in our country. This bill establishes a National Center on Liver Research, which will work with a Liver Disease Advisory Board within the National Institutes of Health to construct a Liver Disease Research Action Plan. The national plan will help coordinate research currently administered by 14 different institutes and centers at the NIH. By prioritizing research goals, the NIH will be able to maximize its liver research.

The need for liver research and an effective funding projection is critical to our Nation's health. At present, it is estimated that twenty-five million people in the United States suffer from a liver or liver-related disease. Every year as many as fifteen thousand children are hospitalized by their illness. The medical care for individuals with liver disease each year costs over 5.5 billion dollars annually. Over four million Americans are afflicted with Hepatitis C alone, a disease claiming ten thousand lives each year and with no vaccine available. Without the proper public health measures, that number is expected to rise to thirty thousand a year. At this time, the majority of cases of Hepatitis C have no effective treatments. In addition, a newly discovered liver disease related to obesity, nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) could touch one in every four adults in the United States. At the same time, the waiting list for liver transplants stretches over 17,500 patients, of which only 5,100 receive livers and 1,300 die hoping for a transplant. The time has come to greatly improve liver research and preserve the public health for future generations.

The Center on Liver Research, to be based in the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, will provide the much-needed leadership to ensure that the liver research opportunities are increased and that promising medical leads do not go unexplored. The Liver Disease Advisory Board will suggest future funding priorities and recognize underperformance as well as achievement in the field. The Center's first mission will be to make an action plan to deal with research to prevent, cure and treat liver disease in America. By establishing this unifying bond for the 14 different institutes involved in liver research, this bill will make liver research more effective and responsive to the needs of the liver community.

I have enclosed letters from the American Liver Foundation and the Hepatitis Foundation International endorsing this bill.

I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

AMERICAN LIVER FOUNDATION,
June 18, 2002.

HON. DAN MILLER,
Cannon House Office Bldg.,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MILLER: The purpose of this letter is to express, on behalf of the American Liver Foundation (ALF), our strong support and enthusiasm for your leadership to pursue enactment of the Liver Research Enhancement Act.

As you know, approximately 10% of the population, or over 25,000,000 Americans, are afflicted with liver, bile duct or gallbladder disease and over 4 million Americans have been infected with hepatitis C. The CDC has projected that deaths due to hepatitis C will

more than triple by the year 2010 to more than 30,000 deaths per year unless there are appropriate research and public health interventions. Furthermore, due to limited research, current treatments for hepatitis C are effective in fewer than 50 percent of the cases. As such, hepatitis C is a leading cause for liver transplants in the United States, but the availability of liver transplants, as you know, falls far short of the need. These are numerous liver diseases other than hepatitis C such as primary biliary cirrhosis affecting 15 out of every 100,000 Americans with 95% of the infected population being women. Finally, there is an emerging obesity-related chronic liver disease, nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD), that may affect as many as 1 in every 4 adults over the age of 18.

Mr. Miller, your legislation to create a National Center on Liver Disease Research at the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK) will provide the dedicated scientific leadership necessary to create an action plan for liver disease research, and new authorities necessary to help assure that the scientific opportunities identified by the Liver Disease Research Action Plan are adequately funded. The coordination and focus this Center will provide for liver disease research will help increase our ability to find better treatments and cures for the millions of Americans afflicted with liver diseases.

We thank you for your tireless leadership on this issue and for all of your persistence in working to better the health of the nation. We stand ready to support the passage of this legislation.

Sincerely,

PAUL D. BERK, MD,
Chairman of the
Board of Directors,
ALAN P. BROWNSTEIN,
MPH,
President and CEO.

HEPATITIS FOUNDATION INTERNATIONAL,
June 26, 2002.

Hon. Dan Miller,
Cannon House Office Bldg., Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MILLER: Hepatitis Foundation International (HFI) would like to express our support for the Liver Research Enhancement Act.

As you know, approximately 10% of the nation's population suffer from liver, bile duct, or gallbladder disease and over 4 million Americans have been infected with Hepatitis C. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has projected that deaths due to Hepatitis C will more than triple by the year 2010 to more than 30,000 deaths per year unless there are appropriate research and public health interventions.

Mr. Miller, your legislation to create a National Center on Liver Disease Research at the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK) will provide the leadership necessary to create an action plan for liver disease research. The coordination and focus of this Center will help increase our ability to find better treatments and cures for the millions of Americans suffering with liver diseases.

Thank you for your leadership on this issue and for your persistence in working to better the health of all Americans. We offer our support for the passage of this important legislation.

Sincerely,

THELMA KING THIEL,
Chairwoman and CEO.